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PRILLIEUX.—*Périthèces du Black-Rot*. Société Mycologique de France, tome IV, 2^e fascicule, 1888, p. 60.

Tome IV of the reports of the Société Mycologique contains a paper by M. Ed. Prillieux upon the *Perithecia of the Black-rot* of grapes, in which there are several points worthy of special note. Prellieux believes that the pycnidia and spermogonia are changed into perithecia during the winter. After the asci had developed he found the mouth of the perithecia filled with a plug of gelatinous matter, probably composed of the remains of a layer of delicate parenchyma that bore the stylospores toward the end of summer. As the asci grow they push up this mass. The apex of the ascus is very slightly thicker than the rest of the walls, and probably becomes gelatinized when the end of a spore presses against it. In many cases, however, no opening is made, but the spores remain surrounded by a mucilaginous substance until the walls of the ascus disappear; undoubtedly the gelatinization of the apex has extended to the entire membrane. When the spores have become detached from this mass, a particle of transparent, gelatinous substance was seen attached to one end, probably for the purpose of fastening them to the leaves.

On the surface of berries which had passed the winter in the open air was found a dark-colored mycelium creeping over the cuticle and occasionally bearing spores on branches upright to the surface. Prillieux merely mentions their presence, and says he can not decide without further evidence as to whether they are part of the *Phyalospora* or are some foreign fungus.—EFFIE A. SOUTHWORTH.

MM. PIERRE VIALA ET L. RAVAZ. *Recherches expérimentales sur les maladies de la vigne*. Comptes Rendus, tome CVI, juin 18, 1888, p. 1711.

The *Comptes Rendus* contains a paper by Pierre Viala and L. Ravaz, read before the *Académie des Sciences* in June, 1888. It comprises a review of the main results of their experiments on the diseases of the vine.

The proof of the genetic relationship between the different forms of black rot and between the fungus on the leaf, stem, and fruit is noted. They also record the finding of the *Perithecia* in France, and state that they are either developed from pre-existing pycnidia or produced directly from mycelium filaments.

Besides the notes upon Black-rot, there are some on White-rot, Anthracnose, and Mildew. White-rot was produced on healthy leaves, stems, and berries by sowing the spores of *Coniothyrium*, thus showing the parasitism of the fungus, and that it was reproduced by stylospores.

The mycelium of Anthracnose was observed in the stems in a latent condition during the winter, and the formation of conidia from the same mycelium seen the following spring.